technicians or technical tradesmen; 60 per cent of the time is devoted to academic subjects, the balance being spent on technical subjects. Graduates may enter post secondary courses at a Provincial Vocational Centre. The two-year course is for students who intend to enter employment after Grade 10. There is also a special one-year course offered at the Grade 12 level.

The *Business & Commerce Branch* provides a selection of courses in five, four and two-year programs.

The five-year programs in Accounting and Secretarial Practice are designed for students who plan to proceed to post-secondary and university courses leading to careers in business administration, commerce & finance, education, law, merchandising and economic research.

Four-year programs provide a broad general and business education with specialized training in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Clerical Work, Marketing & Merchandising, and Data Processing. These lead directly to employment in business and general office work, and the demand for such graduates has been high.

Many schools offer a special one-year diploma course of intensive training in commercial subjects to students who have completed successfully Grade 11 of a five-year program or Grade 12 of a four-year program.

Students in other Branches may take Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Business Organization & Management, Business Finance, Marketing and Data Processing as single subjects at the rate of one per year over a four-year period.

Bilingual programs are offered in those schools which have a substantial enrolment of French-speaking students.

Special Education

The education of children with emotional, mental, physical and social handicaps is encouraged by special legislative grants to local school boards which provide limited vision, deaf, hard-of-hearing, orthopedic, hospital, health, institutional, opportunity, and speech-correction classes.

Sanitorium schools offer educational therapy for patients through commercial and vocational subjects at both the elementary and secondary levels. In addition, special habilitation units are arranged for those with severe crippling handicaps. Special grants are made available for the education of trainable retarded children.

The School for the Blind at Brantford and the Schools for the Deaf at Belleville and Milton are residential schools operated and paid for by the Department of Education.

Correspondence Courses

By means of correspondence courses, instruction in the work of Grades 1 to 13 of the academic courses is provided free to children living in Ontario who are unable to attend school, to children of Ontario residents in temporary residence abroad, such as with the Armed Forces, and to adult residents of Ontario. In co-operation with the Federal Vocational Training Program, trade courses have been prepared in Automotive Mechanics, Carpentry, Machine Shop Practice, and Radio Theory & Practice.

Provincial Institutes of Technology

To meet the demand for more highly-trained personnel, a number of Institutes of Technology have been established in Ontario. Admission requirement is a Grade 12 diploma with an overall average of 60 per cent in the academic subjects.

Vocational and Trades Training

An Institute of Trades or a Vocational Centre has a curriculum that lies between that of a secondary school and an institute of technology and provides further education for those leaving secondary school before completing Grade 12. The courses vary in length and generally lead to employment in the trades, but in many cases they open doors to higher learning in the technical, technological and engineering fields.

Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology

Under authority of a 1965 Act of the Legislature, Ontario will set up a system of Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology which will provide courses suitable for the needs of graduates from any secondary school program who do not go on to university. They will also be available to students who have failed to complete secondary school. Adult education will also come within the CAAT scope. Although patterned upon the existing Provincial Institutes of Technology and Ontario Vocational Centres, the new colleges will offer a more varied program, maintaining a balance between technical and liberal education courses.

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Now and Tomorrow

Elementary and Secondary Education in Ontario

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Each province of Canada is responsible for its own educational program, and Ontario's system is fundamentally a decentralized one. Much control over educational matters is delegated to local school authorities, called *school boards* or *boards of trustees*, which hire teachers, build and maintain schools, and submit to municipal councils the estimated cost of education in their area.

Schools are financed by local taxation on property, aided by provincial legislative grants designed to equalize the educational opportunities of all children. Such grants are intended to keep within reasonable limits the burden upon the local taxpayer.

The head of the Ontario educational system is the Minister of Education — an elected member of the Legislature. His department prescribes curricula, authorizes textbooks, trains teachers, inspects the schools, and makes regulations regarding the length of the school year and school day, the ages of compulsory attendance (from six to sixteen) and many matters affecting the efficiency of instruction.

There are 13 grades in the Ontario system — one more than in most other provinces in Canada — with a Grade 12 diploma for pupils not planning to continue their education in university.

Elementary schooling extends to Grade 8, secondary schooling from Grade 9 to Grade 13.

There are two kinds of school boards in the elementary system: Public, which regulate the non-sectarian schools; and Separate, usually with jurisdiction over Roman Catholic schools but sometimes concerned with Protestant schools. Members of both are elected. In the secondary or high school system there is a single tax-supported public board, most of whose members are appointed by municipal councils with some additional trustees named by the elementary public and separate boards. There are also private schools — some of them run by religious groups — which usually follow a program set by the Department of Education.

In most Ontario cities, in many of the towns and in a number of heavily populated townships, there are *boards of education* which operate both the public elementary and secondary schools. Here again the separate school board is entitled to appoint one or two members, other members of a board of education being elected.

The Department of Education

One of the main functions of the Department of Education is to administer the choice of study programs and materials. The over-riding philosophy is to provide a program for every child, no matter what his capacities or interests.

Liaison between the department and local authorities is carried out by school inspectors who see that the policies of the department are implemented.

Plans for new school buildings which are eligible for legislative grants are subject to approval by the department. The department's Division of School Planning and Building Research makes available to architects information on up-to-date thinking on the most efficient and most economical school designs.

Elementary Schools

The elementary program is designed to give the child the most meaningful experience — mental, physical, emotional and social — which is possible at his own age level. Studies are arranged in nine successive grades or levels of attainment — Kindergarten plus Grades 1 to 8, though not all boards operate a Kindergarten. The grading has been planned to fit the yearly progress of children with average ability, but some advanced children complete the course in less time.

The customary division of the elementary pupil's time is: English, 30 per cent; Social Studies, 20 per cent; and 10 per cent for each of Health and Physical Education, Science, Arithmetic, Music and Art. Ten per cent represents approximately a half hour daily.

Secondary Schools

The majority of secondary schools are composite schools; that is, they offer programs in Arts & Science, Business & Commerce, and Science, Technology & Trades.

It is in Grade 9 that the effort of the entire educational system to provide a variety of opportunity for students of differing capacities and interests is most dramatically demonstrated. Here the pupil may choose from eight different programs: three in Science, Technology & Trades; two in Arts & Science; and three in Business & Commerce. These can lead to employment in one year, two years or four, or to further education in university after five years.

This flexibility is continued as a student enters Grade 10 where, if he changes his mind about his program, he can switch from either a four-year or a five-year program in one branch to a four-year or five-year program in another.

All programs offer the opportunity for understanding of life and appreciation of our cultural heritage. They differ from one another, however, in the kind of employment for which they prepare the student. Guidance counsellors in the high schools help him make a good decision.

On entering Grade 9 from the elementary schools, pupils who have chosen the five-year stream have a year of exploratory study during which they take courses in common during 80 per cent of their school time. According to options selected, courses in Commercial, Technical, or a combination of one of these with general subjects, are taken during the remaining 20 per cent of their time. Four-year students have differing courses and different proportions of academic, technical or Business-and-Commerce subjects, depending on their intended branch of study.

The five-year program in each of the three branches leads to and includes Grade 13 — a common final year in which pupils may qualify for a Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma issued by the Department of Education, and for admission to universities, Teachers' Colleges, or other post-secondary Institutions that require Grade 13 standing.

Most universities in Ontario require for entrance a standing of at least 60 per cent in four or five Grade 13 subjects, to a total of seven, eight or nine credits.

On successful completion of Grade 12 in either a four-year or a five-year program, pupils receive a Secondary School Graduation Diploma from the Department of Education. Pupils who graduate from a four-year program may proceed directly to employment, or may continue their education in specialized preparation for a vocational field.

In the *Arts & Science Branch*, both the four-year and five-year programs include the academic disciplines taught in the Science, Technology & Trades Branch and the Business & Commerce Branch, but in place of highly specialized technical or commercial subjects there is a variety of optional subjects.

The five-year program can lead to a career in such fields as architecture, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, forestry, journalism, library science, medicine, music, pharmacy, nursing, scientific research and theology. The four-year program gives a young person a broad general education before he develops a specific skill in a special one-year commercial or technical course or before he enters a field which provides on-the-job training.

The *Science, Technology & Trades Branch* is designed for pupils proceeding to professional, technological or technician status, or to employment in a trade. The five-year course leads toward university and technological institute and is useful for those expecting to enter a profession, probably in one of the scientific or engineering disciplines. The four-year course is for those who expect to seek employment as